THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1794. [N° 1686.]

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To the INHABITANTS *of* NEWPORT.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

THE election of your Deputies for the enſuing ſix months is near at hand.—The political ſituation of theſe States requires a portion of Virtue in each department of government, to act with vigour; and, however ſmall ſome may pleaſe to conſider our weight in the general ſcale, there is neither a deficiency of ability or patriotiſm among us.

Whenever a man aſpires to a public ſtation, his conduct both in and out of office ſhould be well conſidered.——It is the privilege of Freemen to ſcrutinize the conduct of their Repreſentatives without prejudice, and to reprobate them without reſtraint. Violent cenſure is to be avoided, but we ſhould have the right to fear, if this was not ſometimes the puniſhment, of a vain and miſerable ambition.——If the Government of this State is worthy to be kept up, let us fill our portion of it with men of Ability and Virtue. We have long enough been ſacrificed, to the fooliſh vanity of individuals; let us now act ourſelves, for ourſelves.

Your Republicaniſm leaves me no room to doubt of the political ſentiments of your Repreſentatives. But, let me aſk, will they be men whoſe moral conduct can enſure them confidence? If a man ſhould come forward, whoſe private character is blaſted with the moſt diſgraceful, unpalliated crimes; whoſe abilities, no man of ſenſe could rely on; whoſe acquaintance, no honeſt woman would claim.——Is this man actuated by patriotic motives, or rather is he not urged by ſome private, mercenary views?——Citizens of Newport, judge between us. Remember, once more, that Morals is the only ſupport of a Republic; that your Indifference is its deſtruction. I do not inſiſt on the duties of ſuperſtition or hypocriſy; nor do I think the new light of Grace is neceſſary. This is an extreme on the other ſide, and equally to be avoided.—The man of abandoned proſligacy, has perhaps one vice the leſs.——But is this the only choice left us? Shall we continue to feed the ambition of any man whatever, at the expence of our Intereſt and Honor? Shall we preſent to him only a ladder for preferment?——Are there no honeſt men among us, whoſe abilities ought to be called forth to the public ſervice; who know the Intereſt of the people, and will never leave them?——If there are ſuch men, let them be brought forward—you will ſupport them.

When the good ſenſe of the Freemen of this town has ſo long determined them to the choice of Mr. —— and others, it may appear unneceſſary to proteſt ſo ſtrongly againſt men of characters ſo different. A ſtranger would ſuppoſe, that regard to the merit and ſervices of thoſe men, would prevent the appointment of ſuch diſgraceful colleagues; and a ſenſe of inconſiſtency, from uniting ignorance and corruption, with ability and patriotiſm. But there are other names, which recall only the ideas of averſion and contempt; and other characters, that include every thing which ought to be avoided.

It is not improbable, that ſome ſuch man be nominated at the enſuing election. It would not therefore be unworthy of our attention, to conſider what reception he would meet with from his fellow-citizens. I will ſuppoſe them, like myſelf, to be perfectly well acquainted with his conduct, and not afraid to declare their ſentiments. They would then addreſs him with the warmth of a people, inſulted by the reflection thrown on their judgment, and angry at preceding deceptions. They would ſpeak in the authoritative voice of the people.—"How dare you appear as a candidate for our confidence and eſteem? Have you not repeatedly defied the cenſure of the world, by your diſgraceful, infamous conduct? Have you not in contempt of the religion you profeſs, broken the laws of God and man? and do you think that the ſame particular creed, will induce any of us to give you our votes, when otherwiſe we deſpiſe you? Has not your principal motive in aſpiring to office, been to obtain an apparently honorable ſtation, for which you are no ways qualified?—Have you not endeavoured ſince to encreaſe that power with the aid of ſome mean contemptible wretches, by the loweſt means, by ſtrife and inteſtine diſſenſions?—What qualifications have you? Are you not diſgracefully ignorant of politics as well as of literature, and in ſhort, of every thing neceſſary to enable a well meaning man to do right in your ſtation? And what other idea can we have of your ever being ſerviceable, but by miſtake?"——The language of truth and the people is all powerful. He would be confounded. His threats and frowns would be diſregarded, or chaſtiſed.—If he had the confidence to offer an apology, it would only render him more diſguſting.—Let us imagine what it might be. According to his uſual elegance, he might not unaptly ſay, "The contemptuous oppoſition "to my ambition in a certain office, has ſufficiently "*ſweated* me; and as for my morals, I am a new "man. I have quitted my old ways. I have "combated and driven off Satan, in ſpite of his firm "hold on me (and if neceſſary he could ſhew them the "print of his teeth). I now intend to ſeek the ſpirit, "inſtead of the fleſh. My dearly beloved brother has "promiſed me abſolution for the paſt; and I intend to "ſubſtitute the nightly meetings of the Tabernacle, for "my nocturnal rendezvous."—But his defence would be of no avail. He would feel himſelf humbled, and ſhrink to priſtine inſignificance.——How far the above *ſpeculation* is from practice can be determined only at the next election. I hope my fellow-citizens will then reprels the miſerable ambition of ſome men, and elect others really deſerving their confidence. It is a ſenſe of the importance of this, that has induced me to come forward at this time, in defiance of the lurking malice, or more bluſtering vengeance of thoſe who may be diſappointed; and I ſhall conceive myſelf amply repaid for my pains, if *all* the Deputies are worthy of their Conſtituents.

PROBUS.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Friends and Fellow Citizens,
of the State of Rhode Iſland,

THE time draws nigh for the choice of our Repreſentatives, the privilege of chooſing our rulers and lawgivers is valuable, it coſt us very dear, it returns but once in two years, we ſhould exerciſe it with prudence, the next two years promiſe to be very intereſting, the language of our Britiſh neighbours breathes diſcontent and hoſtility, the numbers of our ſavage foes increaſe, aided and prompted by our implacable Engliſh enemies, who at length have thrown off the maſk of neutrality 'twixt us and the Indians, by openly invading and advancing further into our country with an armed force, our militia is ordered to be ready, our ſeaports are fortifying, and men of war building, and with ſorrow be it ſpoken every thing but too ſtrongly indicates war—perhaps prudence and good conduct may yet avert the calamity. At ſuch a criſis as this, is it not proper that the Council of a republican nation ſhould be republican? that they ſhould be ſincere and conſtant friends to the freedom and independence of their country. There is nothing ſo much diſcourages and reſtrains a hoſtile neighbour, as unanimity of Council in the country he is about to invade. To aboliſh royalty and hereditary power from our country, has coſt us rivers of blood. The free popular government that coſt us ſo dear muſt be worth preſerving, and a popular government can be well repreſented by none but men of republican principles. Would the clergy of the church of England chooſe two Quakers, however able and good their character, to regulate their ſalaries, and reviſe their litany; or would the Quakers chooſe a Committee of Preſbyterians, however amiable and unexceptionable their character, to regulate the dreſs, language, and other diſcipline of the Society of Friends.

Can a Council, compoſed of ſuch diſcordant principles as appeared in Congreſs laſt winter, ever agree in meaſures on any meaſure to repel the invaſions of our enemies; what can be more inviting? what can give greater proſpect of ſucceſs to the enemies of our country, than to ſee its Councils diſtracted and divided? In the year 1778, would any one have believed, that after the moſt compleate triumph of this country over deſpotiſm, that in the year 1794, there would be ſuch a ſcarcity of abilities among the known and tried friends of Liberty and Independence that we ſhould ſend as a member of Congreſs, at ſix dollars a day, a man who [illegible] (during in the year 1778) an active agent in the Britiſh ſervice at Newport; and though the mild tolerating ſpirit of his countrymen overlooked his offence, it is generally believed that he ſtill retains his veneration for the Britiſh government, and a contempt for every idea of power in the people.

And from whatever cauſe we cannot ſay, but true it is, that our other Repreſentative ſeems to have ſuffered a ſtrange Apoſtacy, and never appears more brilliant, than when turning Republicaniſm and the Sovereignty of the People into ridicule. But towns and courts are the nurſeries of corruption, and he muſt be a hardy patriot who can reſiſt their influence. 'Tis ſtrange, that the country part of the community, which conſtitutes the ſafety of the nation, by their numbers, wealth, induſtry, and exemption from bribery, and other vices that infect a town, ſhould not wiſh to have ſomething more to do with government, than juſt to pay taxes; and ſubmit to ſpeculating clubs, for the naming of delegates.——Why will not the country exert themſelves, at this threatening conjuncture, and name and chooſe Meſſrs. JOSEPH STANTON, and PELEG ARNOLD, or ſome other men of known and tried characters, who are not ſo deep in ſpeculation as to tie up their hands in queſtions that comprehend the intereſt and ſafety of their country; men who will never give ſuch matter of ſurpriſe to the world as did the embargo laſt winter; men who, if an embargo ſhould again be in queſtion, would either never lay it on, or give better reaſons to their conſtituents for taking it off; men who believe in no other ſovereign but the People; men who will be ever anxious to ſtudy the will of their conſtituents, and as careful to perform it.

A CITIZEN.

AUTHENTIC.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE's LETTER TO THE BRITISH MINISTER.

Philadelphia, July 29, 1794.

SIR,

IN the letter which I had the honor of addreſſing to you on the 20th ultimo, I endeavoured to narrow our controverſy which threatened an unimportant enlargement; and to throw into one ſummary reply thoſe ſubjects, which did not ſeem to claim a more detailed diſcuſſion. Leaving them therefore at the point, beyond which our correſpondence, in relation to them can produce no good, I reſume the examination of your remonſtrance againſt the government of Rhode-Iſland, the French privateers at New-York, the embargo, and the ſtate of Vermont.

2. On the 22d of May laſt, you were pleaſed to denominate the tranſaction at Rhode-Iſland "*an unparalleled* "*inſult*" Recently offered not by a lawleſs collection of "the people, but by the Governor and Council of that "State to the Britiſh flag, in the violent meaſures purſued towards his Majeſty's ſloop of war Nautilus, and "in the forcible detention of the officers, by whom the "was commanded."

My anſwer on the 2d of June, was accompanied by an authentic narrative of the proceedings, upon which ſo ſtrong a cenſure was beſtowed, and contained an aſſurance, that your animadverſions, whenſoever they might appear, ſhould receive particular attention.

On the 5th of June thoſe animadverſions were delivered in the following words:

"I conſider the inſult offered at Newport to his Ma"jeſty's ſloop of war the Nautilus to have been unparal"leled; ſince the meaſures purſued there were directly "contrary to the principles, which in all civilized ſtates "regulate caſes of this nature. For if on the arrival "of a ſhip of war in an European port, information be "given that that ſhip of war has on board ſubjects of "the ſovereign of that port, application is made to the "officer commanding her, who himſelf conducts the "inveſtigation; and if he diſcovers, that any ſuch ſub"jects be on board of his veſſel *he immediately releaſes* "*them*; but if he be not ſatisfied, that there be any "ſuch, his declaration to that effect *on his word of honor*, "is univerſally credited. But the Legiſlature and the "judges of the ſtate of Rhode Iſland, refuſed to accept "the aſſurances of the commander of the Nautilus, or "to allow him to originate or proſecute the inquiry "himſelf; and forcibly detained him and his lieute"nant priſoners, by virtue of the act of aſſembly, until "the veſſel was ſearched, and the American or pretend"ed American ſeamen were liberated. I am certainly "not inclined to diſpute the merit, which the governor "of Rhode-Iſland aſcribes to himſelf for limiting the "ſupplies, granted to the Nautilus, to ſuch an amount, "as was merely neceſſary to carry her to her deſtined "port, though this limitation in the ſtipulations of the "treaty with France is confined to privateers only, and "does not extend to royal or national ſhips of war.—"But I muſt contend, that thoſe individuals of the le"giſlative or judiciary departments of Rhode Iſland "who were concerned in this tranſaction, conducted "themſelves neither with moderation, with decency, nor "with that reſpect, which was due to the commander "of a veſſel belonging to a ſovereign, with whom their "country was at peace."

Although it was plainly to be inferred from the ſtatement, forwarded from Rhode-Iſland, that at leaſt the majority of the ſeamen liberated had been *impreſſed* into the Britiſh ſervice; yet did the caution, in aſſuming facts, which cannot be too ſtrictly obſerved by thoſe, who criminate or thoſe who defend a nation, require that the truth ſhould be explicitly aſcertained. The Governor of that ſtate has accordingly tranſmitted a document, in which is the following paſſage:——"Judge Marchant, [illegible], Mr. Burs and Mr. Emery, well recollect that of the ſix American ſailors found, there was but one or two who confeſſed they had voluntarily entered on board. The other four or five by their own declaration, in the preſence of the officers, then on the quarter-deck of the ſhip (which was not denied by them) had been *impreſſed*, on board, neither did the officers produce any ſhip-book or papers, where either of the ſailors had ever put down his name. The ſailor who particularly appeared to have gone on board voluntarily, declared he was in Martinique, when taken by the Britiſh: That being deſtitute and in a ſtarving condition, and not having eat for three days, he had entered on board the Britiſh ſhip from neceſſity. It was not diſputed by the Captain of the Nautilus, but that the other ſailors had been *impreſſed*, though not by himſelf: for he diſavowed ſuch a conduct, and ſaid, he had belonged to the ſhip but a ſhort time, and he knew nothing of the particular circumſtances of the ſailors. Yet at firſt he was very poſitive that there were no American ſailors on board the ſhip, and that he did not wiſh to have any."

My perſonal feelings, Sir, ſhall never mingle themſelves, in my miniſterial intercourſe with the diplomatic gentlemen of the United States. But when the legiſlative and judiciary departments of a ſtate—of a member of the American Union—are proclaimed to be deficient in moderation, and even decency; it becomes my duty to demand, that until the proofs ſhall ſubſtantiate this high charge againſt the Lower Houſe of Aſſembly, the Upper Houſe, the Judges of the Superior Court, and the Judge of the District Court, they alſo ſhall be preſumed to venerate the dictates of honour—I muſt be permitted to aſk too, whether it was not a meaſure of prudence to examine the ſubject with the coolneſs of deliberative bodies, rather than to hazard any thing, when "great anxiety was occaſioned in the minds of the people."

Under the Federal Conſtitution, "the citizens of each ſtate are entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the ſeveral ſtates." "To ſecure the bleſſings of liberty," is announced among the moſt important expectations formed of our government. Hence the neglect of one ſtate to relieve from unjuſt confinement the citizens of another, would be deemed an infringement of ſocial obligation, and might kindle a ſerious diſſention.

In the preſent inſtance the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland was urged by moſt weighty conſiderations. For without inquiring under what circumſtances theſe ſailors were firſt caſt into the power of the Britiſh ſhips of war, whether they belonged to veſſels captured and forced into Britiſh ports; or had gone into the Britiſh territories of their own accord—it is enough, that they were *impreſſed*.——They were thus liable to become inſtruments of war againſt any nation, without diſtinction, upon whom Great-Britain might turn her arms. It was not the fault of our government, that no one exiſted for diſtinguiſhing an American from a Britiſh ſeaman, ſince our miniſter in London earneſtly applied to the Britiſh miniſtry more than eighteen months ago, without ſucceſs.

Matthew Weaver

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THE time draws nigh for the choice of our Repreſentatives, the privilege of chooſing our rulers and lawgivers is valuable, it coſt us very dear, it returns but once in two years, we ſhould exerciſe it with prudence, the next two years promiſe to be very intereſting, the language of our British neighbours breathes diſcontent and hoſtility, the numbers of our ſavage foes increaſe, aided and prompted by our implacable Engliſh enemies, who at length have thrown off the maſk of neutrality 'twixt us and the Indians, by openly invading and advancing further into our country with an armed force, our militia is ordered to be ready, our ſeaports are fortifying, and men of war building, and with ſorrow be it ſpoken every thing but too ſtrongly indicates war—perhaps prudence and good conduct may yet avert the calamity. At ſuch a criſis as this, is it not proper that the Council of a republican nation ſhould be republican? that they ſhould be ſincere and conſtant friends to the freedom and independence of their country. There is nothing ſo much diſcourages and reſtrains a hoſtile neighbour, as unanimity of Council in the country he is about to invade. To aboliſh royalty and hereditary power from our country, has coſt us rivers of blood. The free popular government that coſt us ſo dear muſt be worth preſerving, and a popular government can be well repreſented by none but men of republican principles. Would the clergy of the church of England chooſe two Quakers, however able and good their character, to regulate their ſalaries, and reviſe their litany; or would the Quakers chooſe a Committee of Preſbyterians, however amiable and unexceptionable their character, to regulate the dreſs, language, and other diſcipline of the Society of Friends.

Can a Council, compoſed of ſuch diſcordant principles as appeared in Congreſs laſt winter, ever agree in ſeaſon on any meaſure to repel the invaſions of our enemies; what can be more inviting? what can give greater proſpect of ſucceſs to the enemies of our country, than to ſee its Councils diſtracted and divided? In the year 1778, would any one have believed, that after the moſt complete triumph of this country over deſpotiſm, that in the year 1792, there would be ſuch a ſcarcity of abilities among the known and tried friends of Liberty and Independence that we ſhould ſend as a member of Congreſs, at ſix dollars a day, a man who was employed by government (meaning in the year 1778) an active agent in the Britiſh ſervice at Newport; and though the mild tolerating ſpirit of his countrymen overlooked his offence, it is generally believed that he ſtill retains his veneration for the Britiſh government, and a contempt for every idea of power in the people.

And from whatever cauſe we cannot ſay, but true it is, that our other Repreſentative ſeems to have ſuffered a ſtrange Apoſtacy, and never appears more brilliant, than when turning Republicaniſm and the Sovereignty of the People into ridicule. But towns and courts are the nurſeries of corruption, and he muſt be a hardy patriot who can reſiſt their influence. 'Tis ſtrange, that the country part of the community, which conſtitutes the ſafety of the nation, by their numbers, wealth, induſtry, and exemption from bribery, and other vices that infeſt a town, ſhould not wiſh to have ſomething more to do with government, than juſt to pay taxes; and ſubmit to ſpeculating clubs, for the naming of delegates.——Why will not the country exert themſelves, at this threatening conjuncture, and name and chooſe Meſſrs. JOSEPH STANTON, and PELEG ARNOLD, or ſome other men of known and tried characters, who are not ſo deep in ſpeculation as to tie up their hands in queſtions that comprehend the intereſt and ſafety of their country; men who will never give ſuch matter of ſurprize to the world as did the embargo laſt winter; men who, if an embargo ſhould again be in queſtion, would either never lay it on, or give better reaſons to their conſtituents for taking it off; men who believe in no other ſovereign but the People; men who will be ever anxious to ſtudy the will of their conſtituents, and as careful to perform it.

A CITIZEN.

AUTHENTIC.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE's LETTER TO THE BRITISH MINISTER.

Philadelphia, July 29, 1794.

SIR,

IN the letter which I had the honor of addreſſing to you on the 10th ultimo, I endeavoured to narrow our controverſy which threatened an unimportant enlargement; and to throw into one ſummary reply thoſe ſubjects, which did not ſeem to claim a more detailed diſcuſſion. Leaving them therefore at the point, beyond which our correſpondence, in relation to them can produce no good, I reſume the examination of your remonſtrance againſt the government of Rhode-Iſland, the French privateers at New-York, the embargo, and the ſtate of Vermont.

1. On the 22d of May laſt, you were pleaſed to denominate the tranſaction at Rhode-Iſland "*an unparalleled* "*inſult*" Recently offered not by a lawleſs collection of "the people, but by the Governor and Council of that "State to the Britiſh flag, in the violent meaſures purſued towards his Majeſty's ſloop of war Nautilus, and "in the forcible detention of the officers, by whom the "was commanded."

My anſwer on the 2d of June, was accompanied by an authentic narrative of the proceedings, upon which ſo ſtrong a cenſure was beſtowed, and contained an aſſurance, that your animadverſions, whenſoever they might appear, ſhould receive particular attention.

On the 7th of June thoſe animadverſions were delivered in the following words:

"I conſider the inſult offered at Newport to his Ma"jeſty's ſloop of war the Nautilus to have been unparal"leled; ſince the meaſures purſued there were directly "contrary to the principles, which in all civilized ſtates "regulate caſes of this nature. For if on the arrival "of a ſhip of war in an European port, information be "given that that ſhip of war has on board ſubjects of "the ſovereign of that port, application is made to the "officer commanding her, who himſelf conducts the "inveſtigation; and if he diſcovers, that any ſuch ſub"jects be on board of his veſſel *be immediately releaſes* "*them*; but if he be not ſatisfied, that there be any "ſuch, his declaration to that effect *on his word of honor*, "is univerſally credited. But the Legiſlature and the "judges of the ſtate of Rhode Iſland, refuſed to accept "the aſſurances of the commander of the Nautilus, or "to allow him to originate or proſecute the inquiry "himſelf; and forcibly detained him and his lieute"nant priſoners, by virtue of the act of aſſembly, until "the veſſel was ſearched, and the American or preten"ded American ſeamen were liberated. I am certainly "not inclined to diſpute the merit, which the governor "of Rhode-Iſland aſcribes to himſelf for limiting the "ſupplies, granted to the Nautilus, to ſuch an amount, "as was merely neceſſary to carry her to her deſtined "port, though this limitation in the ſtipulations of the "treaty with France is confined to privateers only, and "does not extend to royal or national ſhips of war.—"But I muſt contend, that thoſe individuals of the le"giſlative or judiciary departments of Rhode Iſland "who were concerned in this tranſaction, conducted "themſelves neither with moderation, with decency, nor "with that reſpect, which was due to the commander "of a veſſel belonging to a ſovereign, with whom their "country was at peace."

Although it was plainly to be inferred from the ſtatement, forwarded from Rhode-Iſland, that at leaſt the majority of the ſeamen liberated had been *impreſſed* into the Britiſh ſervice; yet did the caution, in aſſuming facts, which cannot be too ſtrictly obſerved by thoſe, who criminate or thoſe who defend a nation, require that the truth ſhould be explicitly aſcertained. The Governor of that ſtate has accordingly tranſmitted a document, in which is the following paſſage:——"Judge Marchant, Mr. Sherburne, Mr. Bois and Mr. Ellery, well recollect that of the ſix American ſailors found, there was but one or two who confeſſed they had voluntarily entered on board. The other four or five by their own declaration, in the preſence of the officers, then on the quarter-deck of the ſhip (which was not denied by them) had been *impreſſed*, on board, neither did the officers produce any ſhip-book or papers, where either of the ſailors had ever put down his name. The ſailor who particularly appeared to have gone on board voluntarily, declared he was in Martinique, when taken by the Britiſh: That being deſtitute and in a ſtarving condition, and not having eat for three days, he had entered on board the Britiſh ſhip from neceſſity. It was not diſputed by the Captain of the Nautilus, but that the other ſailors had been *impreſſed*, though not by himſelf: for he diſavowed ſuch a conduct, and ſaid, he had belonged to the ſhip but a ſhort time, and he knew nothing of the particular circumſtances of the ſailors. Yet at firſt he was very poſitive that there were no American ſailors on board the ſhip, and that he did not wiſh to have any."

My perſonal feelings, Sir, ſhall never mingle themſelves, in my miniſterial intercourſe with the diplomatic gentlemen of the United States. But when the legiſlative and judiciary departments of a ſtate—of a member of the American Union—are proclaimed to be deficient in moderation, and even decency; it becomes my duty to demand, that until the proofs ſhall ſubſtantiate this high charge againſt the Lower Houſe of Aſſembly, the Upper Houſe, the Judges of the Superior Court, and the Judge of the Diſtrict Court, they alſo ſhall be preſumed to venerate the dictates of honour—I muſt be permitted to aſk too, whether it was not a meaſure of prudence to examine the ſubject with the coolneſs of deliberative bodies, rather than to hazard any thing, when "great anxiety was occaſioned in the minds of the people."

Under the Federal Conſtitution, "the citizens of each ſtate are entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the ſeveral ſtates." "To ſecure the bleſſings of liberty," is announced among the moſt important expectations formed of our government. Hence the neglect of one ſtate to reſcue from unjuſt confinement the citizens of another, would be deemed an infringement of ſocial obligation, and might kindle a ſerious diſſention.

In the preſent inſtance the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland was urged by moſt weighty conſiderations. For without inquiring under what circumſtances theſe ſailors were firſt caſt into the power of the Britiſh ſhips of war, whether they belonged to veſſels captured and forced into Britiſh ports, or had gone into the Britiſh territories of their own accord—it is enough, that they were *impreſſed*.——They were thus liable to become inſtruments of war againſt any nation, without diſtinction, upon whom Great-Britain might turn her arms. It was not the fault of our government, that no rule exiſted for diſtinguiſhing an American from a Britiſh mariner, ſince our miniſter in London earneſtly applied to the Britiſh miniſtry more than eighteen months ago, various expedi-

cate for its arrangement; but to this very day none has been eſtabliſhed. Had not the opportunity been embraced, the unfortunate Americans might have been tranſferred from ſhip to ſhip, from one climate to another, beyond the reach of relief. Again; ſo watchful has the conſtitution of the United States been over the liberty of the citizens, that it forbids even our own legiſlature to ſuſpend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, unleſs when in caſes of rebellion or invaſion, the public ſafety may require it. Or in other words, the privilege of an American citizen to have the cauſe of his detention examined, and himſelf to be liberated, if it ſhall be groundleſs, cannot be wreſted from him, except on one of two great emergencies. It is not eaſy, therefore, to acknowledge upon principle, that "the commander of a veſſel belonging to a ſovereign, with whom our country is at peace," can aſſume in effect this tranſcendant power of precluding all inquiry.

Theſe intereſting motives are ſupported by the law of nations. "The empire," ſays Vattel, "united to the domain, eſtabliſhes the *juriſdiction* of the nation in its territories, or the country that belongs to it. It is that or its ſovereign, who is to exerciſe juſtice in all the places under his obedience, to take cogniſance of the crimes committed, and the differences that ariſe in the country." B. 2. C. 7. ſ. 84. See the tranſlation in quarto—but even in the countries where every ſtranger freely enters, the ſovereign is ſuppoſed to allow him acceſs, only upon this tacit condition, that he be ſubject to the laws; I mean the general laws, made to maintain good order, and which have no relation to the title of citizen, or of ſubject of the ſtate. The public ſafety, the rights of the nation and of the prince, neceſſarily require this condition; and the ſtranger tacitly ſubmits to it as ſoon as he enters the country, as he cannot preſume on having acceſs upon any other footing. The empire has the right of command in the whole country and the laws are not confined to regulating the conduct of the citizens among themſelves; but they determine, what ought to be obſerved by all orders of people, thro' the whole extent of the ſtate." B. 2 C. 8. S. 101.

"As the right of ſupreme inſpection in the ſovereign extends to all perſons, and all things found in his territory; ſtrangers, as well as natives, are ſubjected to it; thoſe only being excepted, who enjoy the right of *exterritoriality*, and who conſequently cannot be reckoned among the temporary ſubjects of the ſtate." Martens, B. 3 C. 3. S. 64.

Exterritoriality is defined in B. 7. C. 5. S. 187, to be that privilege which is attached to diplomatic characters and by which they are conſidered as if they were out of the territory of the government, within whoſe limits they are, and were in the territory of their own ſtate.—But captains and lieutenants of foreign ſhips of war, not being diplomatic characters, cannot claim exemption from the juriſdiction of the country on the ground of exterritoriality.

When the meſſage was ſent by the General Aſſembly to captain Baynton, he was then on ſhore; and as he attended immediately with his lieutenant, it may be concluded, that the lieutenant was alſo on ſhore at the ſame time. Thus of their own free will had they placed themſelves within the juriſdiction of the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, and become amenable to proceſs civil or criminal.

It being always well to avoid unneceſſary conteſts; it will not be now canvaſſed, what preciſe degree of civil authority may be exerciſed by one nation, over the captain and lieutenant, being on board a ſhip of war of another; what examples of this kind have ariſen in America before the revolution, what is the law of other nations with reſpect to foreign ſhips of war, having their ſubjects detained on board by force;—or what is the true diſtinction between a power of recovering from captivity by adequate means, a citizen *impreſſed* on board of a ſhip of war, and another power, which I believe, has not been yet doubted by yourſelf, of *compelling* a ſhip of war to deliver up a prize, taken within the protection of a neutral coaſt? In the caſe before us the captain and lieutenant were on land, and quitted any cover, ariſing from the mere being on board of the ſhip. If therefore it could be conceived, that a veſſel of war is an aſylum againſt all legal proceſs, it would not follow, that a captain and lieutenant, who had quitted that aſylum in fact, were to carry with them virtually a protection, whenſoever and whereſoever they ſhould be on ſhore, as long as they held their commiſſions. If this were ſo, our citizens may be torn from their country and depoſited on board of ſome foreign ſloop of war, where they muſt continue in bondage until the captain ſhall admit the fact, or a tedious negociation with a foreign court, be conſummated. It is not unprecedented in the annals of any nation, that its citizens ſhould be deprived of liberty within its own limits, ſhould ſupplicate protection, and be anſwered, that all their hope muſt depend upon the will of the commander; that he cannot be queſtionable in a judicial form becauſe a connection between him and his veſſel confers upon him the privilege of roaming on the land at large, paramount to controul?

Still, ſir, let me not be miſunderſtood. There is a certain fitneſs in the mode of acting towards foreign nations; and if it has not been maintained throughout the courſe of this tranſaction, it is neither my duty nor inclination to countenance a departure from it. We will proceed therefore to analyſe and compare, what was actually done, with what, in your opinion, ought to have been done; and if, in any particular, a difference in ſubſtance, rather than in form, ſhall appear, it ſhall be condemned, if it be not capable of vindication.

1. You contend Sir, that "if on the arrival of a ſhip of war in an European port, information be given that that ſhip of war has on board ſubjects of the ſovereign of that port, application is made to the officer commanding her."

A courſe not eſſentially unlike this is collected from the report. "The General Aſſembly immediately proceeded to meaſures for inveſtigating the facts: ſent a meſſage to captain Baynton, then on ſhore, requeſting his attendance before them:"—"The captain immediately attended with his lieutenant. The Aſſembly alſo requeſted all the judges of the ſuperior court, being then at preſent, together with the judge of the diſtrict court, to confer with ſaid officers on the ſubject, to inform them of the information they had received, of the uneaſineſs it occaſioned, and of their expectation, that if there were any American citizens on board their ſhip, they might be immediately releaſed; and if not releaſed, to adviſe the General Aſſembly of the meaſures which might be legally purſued, to obtain the diſcharge of the Americans ſo detained. The judges accordingly met the ſaid officers, in the Council Chamber; where the ſaid officers, with the Britiſh Conſul, Mr. Moore, who attended them, were waiting upon the requeſt of the General Aſſembly. The judges informed them of the information, which had been received, and expreſſed their wiſh that they would afford the fulleſt ſatisfaction of the facts."

2. Your next poſition is, "That the commander himſelf conducts the inveſtigation; and if he diſcovers that any ſuch ſubjects on board of his veſſel, he immediately releaſes them:" And ſoon after you affirm, that "the legiſlature and judges of the ſtate of Rhode Iſland refuſed to allow him to originate or proſecute the inquiry himſelf." Let the report decide this fact. "The captain declared there were none on board of that deſcription, at leaſt within his knowledge, and ſo declared the lieutenant; that he did not chuſe to take ſuch ſeamen on board; that he had never preſſed ſuch, and requeſted their names; the judges told him they were not able to give their names; he appeared altogether to doubt the fact; hereupon John Carr, gunner of the fort, was called upon, who upon oath declared, that he inquired of one of the ſhip's bargemen, if there were any Americans on board of ſaid ſhip, who anſwered that there were 13; ten of which had voluntarily entered on board, and that the three others had been preſſed. The captain ſtill appeared to diſbelieve the matter; it was then propoſed to him that to ſatisfy himſelf and the authority, he would permit a gentleman or two, with himſelf or lieutenant, to go on board and there to make the neceſſary inquiry; that if there ſhould be American citizens on board, it was preſumed he would not heſitate to diſcharge them: if there were none, the public mind would be at eaſe, and mutual confidence would be reſtored. He agreed to the propoſal, but on ſomething being dropped by the conſul; viz. the ſhip to be ſearched; he withdrew his aſſent and declared he would by no means conſent to the propoſition."

In what ſenſe did the judges, by this conduct refuſe to allow the captain to originate or proſecute the inquiry himſelf? Did the recommendation of a plan, which promiſed, the quieting of the uneaſineſs of the people amount to ſuch a refuſal? If it had been unreaſonable nothing prevented him from rejecting it. After the exclamation of the Conſul, he did reject it. Your own doctrine ſeems to imply, that at this ſtage of the buſineſs he ought to have propoſed to originate or proſecute the inquiry himſelf. But ſo far was he from this conciliatory temper that "much argument was uſed to convince him of the propriety of it, or that he ought to point out ſome way to come at the truth, but to no purpoſe: he thought his word ſufficient."

[*To be continued.*]

MARTINSBURG, July 28.

Freſh Intelligence from Kentucky.

Laſt evening arrived here two gentlemen from Lexington, Kentucky, which they left the 14th inſt. and have favoured us with the following intereſting intelligence:

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Grenville, to his friend in Lexington, dated July 4. 1794.

"On the morning of the 30th ult. the eſcort of a convoy under Major M'Mahan, were attacked under the walls of Fort Recovery, by upwards of one thouſand, ſay about fifteen hundred Indians, who alſo aſſaulted that fort in every direction; but were repulſed with great ſlaughter; they again renewed the attack, but at a more reſpectful diſtance, keeping a very heavy and conſtant fire all that day, and by intervals during the night and morning of the firſt inſtant, but were ultimately compelled to retreat between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock of that day, with loſs and diſgrace, from the very field where they had, on a former occaſion, been proud and victorious.

"We loſt 21 men killed, and had 29 wounded during the action; among the former, we have to lament the death of the gallant Major M'Mahan, the brave Capt. Hartſhorne, Lieut. Craig, and Cornet Terry; amongſt the latter the intrepid Capt. Taylor of Dragoons, and Lieut. Drake of the Infantry.

"In the courſe of the action upwards of two hundred horſes were killed or taken; but certain it is, a conſiderable number were in poſſeſſion of the enemy loaded with dead Indians.

"It does not appear that the enemy could poſſibly have received any information of this eſcort; their object was to carry Fort Recovery by a coup de main.—Major Wells, who has ſince reconnoitred the ground the Indians occupied on the day and night preceding the action, is decidedly of the opinion, that the enemy had double the number of warriors in the aſſault on the 30th ult. that they had in the action of the 4th of November, 1794."

The above mentioned gentleman informs, that the firſt detachment of General Scott's volunteer militia marched the 22th inſt. the ſecond the 24th, and the third were to march the 26th, to join Gen. Wayne.

PHILADELPHIA August 4.

The diplomatic war on the continent is likely to be not ſo warm as laſt ſummer: the foreign miniſters have taken their reſidence in New-York, where no doubt the pure ſea breeze and cool atmoſphere of a higher latitude will temper their deliberations.

We have had many accounts of the battle at Point-a-Petre, Guadaloupe, on the 2d July, all of which agree, that the Britiſh were repulſed—but we have ſeen none which carries with it ſo ſtrong marks of authenticity, or is better related, than the following from Adams and Smyth's (Wilmington Delaware) Advertiſer of laſt Saturday.

"Yeſterday arrived in this harbour, the brig Iſabella and Ann, William Hampton, maſter, 19 days from St. Kitts and St. Euſtatius; by whom we are informed, that, on the 2d of June laſt, the Britiſh army under the command of General Simms, made a fierce attack on the French Republican troops at Point-a-Petre, having previouſly demanded a ſurrender of the fort and batteries; aſſuring them, that in caſe of reſiſtance, they ſhould not receive any quarter, but that every ſoul ſhould be put to the bayonet. The brave Sans Culottes, regardleſs of Britiſh threats, returned for anſwer—That they wiſhed to meet them—that their motto impreſſed on their hearts and their colours was, Conquer or Die—that their ſtandard would be relinquiſhed but with their lives; therefore, would not accept of, nor give quarter. Whereupon a Council was called, which determined, that all the volunteers from the different Colonies, and even the officers and ſeamen from the fleet ſhould be collected, to participate in the expected glory of the day; and that every man ſhould unſcrew the flint from his muſket, and depend entirely on the bayonet. In the mean time the French were not idle; they had ſunk a mine that extended under the only paſſage by which the enemy could approach, and appearing in a large body under cover of their guns, the van guard of the Britiſh, conſiſting chiefly of the 6th regt. and all the picked men, vainly approached them under a ſteady charge; but the French appearing panic ſtruck, made a feint retreat, by which the entire column of the Britiſh was ſo far decoyed on the fatal ſpot, as, on a ſignal given, to be totally deſtroyed—being precipitated into the air, like ſo many wild geeſe—legs, arms and heads, flying in every direction! not a ſoul of 800 men and 28 officers eſcaped. The remainder were drove off the iſland to their ſhipping, and the French are now in complete poſſeſſion of Grand terre. The French women were under arms during the attack, and ſtood their ground with firmneſs.

It is further ſaid, that Gen. Simms is under arreſt on board the Boyne for ſome alledged miſconduct—that Sir John Jarvis and Charles Grey are likely to loſe all the credit which they gained at Martinique—that buſineſs is almoſt at a ſtand in the Windward Iſlands, and it is ſuppoſed that if the Britiſh do not receive large reinforcements from Europe, the French will retake all their poſſeſſions in the courſe of the hurricane ſeaſon.

AUGUST 5.

Beſide the intelligence brought by Captain Hampton, from St. Kitts and St. Euſtatius, and publiſhed in our laſt, under the Wilmington head, we were ſince favoured by that gentleman with the following particulars, which may be depended on.

The Republican forces at Guadaloupe had increaſed to upwards of 7000 men, by the addition of conſiderable numbers of the inhabitants and of thoſe who had been ariſtocrats, but converted to republicaniſm by the tyranny and cruelties the Britiſh commanders had exerciſed over them. Numbers of priſoners who had been permitted to go to St. Barthelemew's to obtain a paſſage to the United States, were returning to the aſſiſtance of their brethren by every opportunity.

American veſſels in the Britiſh iſlands, and the French iſlands in their poſſeſſion, were not ſuffered to carry away any other produce than rum and molaſſes, and ſuch only on giving bond that they ſhould not be landed in any part of Europe to the northward of Cape Finiſterre, except Great-Britain.

The frigate Reſource, Capt. Roſs, which called at St. Euſtatius, had been deſpatched by Admiral Jarvis in queſt of three French privateers lately fitted out at St. Barthelemew's and which were cruiſing among the iſlands with great ſucceſs; one of them, a brig of 16 guns, chaſed two Dutch ſloops into the road a day or two before Capt. Hampton ſailed from St. Euſtatius, where Capt. Roſs, the commander of the Reſource, mentioned, that the Admiral had ſent for the fleet of men of war, now on the coaſt of the United States, requiring their aſſiſtance at Guadaloupe.

The inhabitants of St. Euſtatius were much alarmed at the proſpect of an attack by the French. Not a veſſel was ſuffered to enter the road after dark, *and in the* night of the 21th July, a ſchooner was much damaged and loſt a man by being fired at from the fort.

The St. Kitts Gazette of the 7th July mentions the receipt of intelligence from England to the 28th of May, and the arrival of an American brig at Antigua, which ſailed from Breſt with a fleet of 20 ſail of the line, to join the convoy from America, which they met off the Weſtern Iſles.

An American ſhip which arrived at St. Euſtatius, after a ſhort paſſage from Amſterdam, brought an account of the late arrival of the aforementioned convoy at Breſt.

The ſchooner Deſpatch, Capt. W. J. Keen of Philadelphia, arrived at St. Euſtatius from Dominico. Capt. Keen informed Capt. Hampton, that he was in company with N. C. Higginſon, Eſq; the agent of the United States, on the 9th of July, who was about departing from Dominico without having been able to accompliſh, in the ſmalleſt degree, the important buſineſs required of him in that iſland—the enormous ſum of ten thouſand dollars was demanded of him for permiſſion to procure copies of the documents relative to the condemnation of the American property in the court of admiralty there.

Capt. Hampton's was the firſt arrival at St. Kitts after the embargo, and was received by the inhabitants with the livelieſt expreſſions of joy and civility.

An American Captain who arrived at St. Kitts, in ſhort paſſage from Amſterdam, informed Capt. Hampton, that a reinforcement of ſeveral ſail of French ſhips of the line, from Breſt, had joined the convoy with the Cheſapeake fleet off the Weſtern Iſlands, and got ſafe into France.

The Roſe frigate, that was ſtationed on the American coaſt for the purpoſe of cruiſing, &c. was wrecked in Jamaica, together with a prize ſent down from Port-au Prince, in a violent hurricane that happened about the end of June.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 7.

In a Jamaica paper of June 21, there are three columns filled with liſts of names of runaway Negroes, confined in different work-houſes. For the information of maſters, their ſlaves are deſcribed much as we, in America, deſcribe ſtray horſes, ſheep and hogs.—Take the following as ſamples:——

John Williams, belonging to Mr. Atkins, of Barbadoes, marked S. B.

Frank, a new Negro, marked L. S. heart on top; five feet, one inch high.

What a charming proof of civilized ſociety—of the age of reaſon and philoſophy—of humanity—of approaching Millenium—and of the *Rights of Man!*

AUGUST 7.

Capt. Pierce, of the brig Hancke, arrived here yeſterday from L'Orient, has favoured us with the following particulars:—

May 15. 1794, ſailed from L'Orient, bound to Croſick.

June 1. ſailed from Croſick; four days after fell in with the French frigate Altona, mounting 28 12 pounders

cers for its arrangement; but to this very day none has been established. Had not the opportunity been embraced, the unfortunate Americans might have been transferred from ship to ship, from one climate to another, beyond the reach of relief. Again: so watchful has the constitution of the United States been over the liberty of the citizens, that it forbids even our own legislature to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it. Or in other words, the privilege of an American citizen to have the cause of his detention examined, and himself to be liberated, if it shall be groundless, cannot be wrested from him, except on one of two great emergencies. It is not easy, therefore, to acknowledge upon principle, that "the commander of a vessel belonging to a sovereign, with whom our country is at peace," can assume in effect this transcendant power of precluding all inquiry.

These interesting motives are supported by the law of nations. "The empire," says Vattel, "united to the domain, establishes the *jurisdiction* of the nation in its territories, or the country that belongs to it. It is that of its sovereign, who is to exercise justice in all the places under his obedience, to take cognizance of the crimes committed, and the differences that arise in the country." B. 2. C. 7. S. 84. See the translation in quarto—but even in the countries where every stranger freely enters, the sovereign is supposed to allow him access, only upon this tacit condition, that he be subject to the laws; I mean the general laws, made to maintain good order, and which have no relation to the title of citizen, or of subject of the state. The public safety, the rights of the nation and of the prince, necessarily require this condition; and the stranger tacitly submits to it as soon as he enters the country, as he cannot presume on having access upon any other footing. The empire has the right of command in the whole country and the laws are not confined to regulating the conduct of the citizens among themselves; but they determine, what ought to be observed by all orders of people, thro' the whole extent of the state." B. 2 C. 8. S. 101.

"As the right of supreme inspection in the sovereign extends to all persons, and all things found in his territory; strangers, as well as natives, are subjected to it; those only being excepted, who enjoy the right of *exterritoriality*, and who consequently cannot be reckoned among the temporary subjects of the state." Martens, B. 3 C. 3. S. 64.

Exterritoriality is defined in B. 7. C. 5. S. 187, to be that privilege which is attached to diplomatic characters and by which they are considered as if they were out of the territory of the government, within whose limits they are, and were in the territory of their own state.—But captains and lieutenants of foreign ships of war, not being diplomatic characters, cannot claim exemption from the jurisdiction of the country on the ground of exterritoriality.

When the message was sent by the General Assembly to captain Baynton, he was then on shore; and as he attended immediately with his lieutenant, it may be concluded, that the lieutenant was also on shore at the same time. Thus of their own free will had they placed themselves within the jurisdiction of the state of Rhode-Island, and become amenable to process civil or criminal.

It being always well to avoid unnecessary contests, it will not be now canvassed, what precise degree of civil authority may be exercised by one nation, over the captain and lieutenant, being on board a ship of war of another; what examples of this kind have arisen in America before the revolution, what is the law of other nations with respect to foreign ships of war, having their subjects detained on board by force;—or what is the true distinction between a power of recovering from captivity by adequate means, a citizen *impressed* on board of a ship of war, and another power, which I believe, has not been yet doubted by yourself, of *compelling* a ship of war to deliver up a prize, taken within the protection of a neutral coast? In the case before us the captain and lieutenant were on land, and quitted any cover, arising from the mere being on board of the ship. If therefore it could be conceded, that a vessel of war is an asylum against all legal process, it would not follow, that a captain and lieutenant, who had quitted that asylum in fact, were to carry with them virtually a protection, whensoever and wheresoever they should be on shore, as long as they held their commissions. If this were so, our citizens may be torn from their country and deposited on board of some foreign sloop of war, where they must continue in bondage until the captain shall admit the fact, or a tedious negociation with a foreign court, be consummated. It is not unprecedented in the annals of any nation, that its citizens should be deprived of liberty within its own limits, should supplicate protection, and be answered, that all their hope must depend upon the will of the commander; that he cannot be questionable in a judicial form because a connection between him and his vessel confers upon him the privilege of roaming on the land at large, paramount to controul?

Still, sir, let me not be misunderstood. There is a certain fitness in the mode of acting towards foreign nations; and if it has not been maintained throughout the course of this transaction, it is neither my duty nor inclination to countenance a departure from it. We will proceed therefore to analyse and compare, what was actually done, with what, in your opinion, ought to have been done; and if, in any particular, a difference in substance, rather than in form, shall appear, it shall be condemned, if it be not capable of vindication.

1. You contend Sir, that "if on the arrival of a ship of war in an European port, information be given that that ship of war has on board subjects of the sovereign of that port, application is made to the officer commanding her."

A course not essentially unlike this is collected from the report. "The General Assembly immediately proceeded to measures for investigating the facts: sent a message to captain Baynton, then on shore, requesting his attendance before them:"—"The captain immediately attended with his lieutenant. The Assembly also requested all the judges of the superior court, being then at present, together with the judge of the district court, to confer with said officers on the subject, to inform them of the information they had received, of the uneasiness it occasioned, and of their expectation, that if there were any American citizens on board their ship, they might be immediately released; and if not released, to advise the General Assembly of the measures which might be legally pursued, to obtain the discharge of the Americans so detained. The Judges accordingly met the said officers, in the Council Chamber; where the said officers, with the British Consul, Mr. Moore, who attended them, were waiting upon the request of the General Assembly. The judges informed them of the information, which had been received, and expressed their wish that they would afford the fullest satisfaction of the facts."

2. Your next position is, "That the commander himself conducts the investigation; and if he discovers that any such subjects on board of his vessel, he immediately releases them:" And soon after you affirm, that "the legislature and judges of the state of Rhode Island refused to allow him to originate or prosecute the inquiry himself." Let the report decide this fact. "The captain declared there were none on board of that description, at least within his knowledge, and so declared the lieutenant; that he did not chuse to take such seamen on board; that he had never pressed such, and requested their names; the judges told him they were not able to give their names; he appeared altogether to doubt the fact; hereupon John Carr, gunner of the fort, was called upon, who on solemn oath declared, that he inquired of one of the ship's bargemen, if there were any Americans on board of said ship, who answered that there were 13; ten of which had voluntarily entered on board, and that the three others had been pressed. The captain still appeared to disbelieve the matter; it was then proposed to him that to satisfy himself and the authority, he would permit a gentleman or two, with himself or lieutenant, to go on board and there to make the necessary inquiry; that if there should be American citizens on board, it was presumed he would not hesitate to discharge them: if there were none, the public mind would be at ease, and mutual confidence would be restored. He agreed to the proposal, but on something being dropped by the consul: viz. the ship to be searched; he withdrew his assent and declared he would by no means consent to the proposition."

In what sense did the judges, by this conduct refuse to allow the captain to originate or prosecute the inquiry himself? Did the recommendation of a plan, which promised, the quieting of the uneasiness of the people amount to such a refusal? If it had been unreasonable nothing prevented him from rejecting it. After the exclamation of the Consul, he did reject it. Your own doctrine seems to imply, that at this stage of the business he ought to have proposed to originate or prosecute the inquiry himself. But so far was he from this conciliatory temper that "much argument was used to convince him of the propriety of it, or that he ought to point out some way to come at the truth, but to no purpose: he thought his word sufficient."

[*To be continued.*]

MARTINSBURG, July 28.

Fresh Intelligence from Kentucky.

Last evening arrived here two gentlemen from Lexington, Kentucky, which they left the 14th inst. and who favoured us with the following interesting intelligence:

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Grenville, to his friend in Lexington, dated July 4, 1794.

"On the morning of the 30th ult. the escort of a convoy under Major M'Mahan, were attacked under the walls of Fort Recovery, by upwards of one thousand, say about fifteen hundred Indians, who also assaulted that fort in every direction; but were repulsed with great slaughter; they again renewed the attack, but at a more respectful distance, keeping a very heavy and constant fire all that day, and by intervals during the night and morning of the first instant, but were ultimately compelled to retreat between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock of that day, with loss and disgrace, from the very field where they had, on a former occasion, been proud and victorious.

"We lost 21 men killed, and had 29 wounded during the action; among the former, we have to lament the death of the gallant Major M'Mahan, the brave Capt. Hartshorne, Lieut. Craig, and Cornet Torry; amongst the latter the intrepid Capt. Taylor of Dragoons, and Lieut. Drake of the Infantry.

"In the course of the action upwards of two hundred horses were killed or taken; but certain it is, a considerable number were in possession of the enemy loaded with dead Indians.

"It does not appear that the enemy could possibly have received any information of this escort; their object was to carry Fort Recovery by a coup de main.—Major Wells, who has since reconnoitred the ground the Indians occupied on the day and night preceding the action, is decidedly of the opinion, that the enemy had double the number of warriors in the assault on the 30th ult. that they had in the action of the 4th of November, 1794."

The above mentioned gentleman informs, that the first detachment of General Scott's volunteer militia marched the 22th inst. the second the 24th, and the third were to march the 26th, to join Gen. Wayne.

PHILADELPHIA August 4.

The diplomatic war on our continent is likely to be not so warm as last summer: the foreign ministers have taken their residence in New-York, where no doubt the pure sea breeze and cool atmosphere of a higher latitude will temper their deliberations.

We have had many accounts of the battle at Point-a-Petre, Guadaloupe, on the 20 July, all of which agree, that the British were repulsed—but we have seen none which carries with it so strong marks of authenticity, or is better related, than the following from Adams and Smyth's (Wilmington Delaware) Advertiser of last Saturday.

"Yesterday arrived in this harbour, the brig Isabella and Ann, William Hampton, master, 19 days from St. Kitts and St. Eustatius; by whom we are informed, that, on the 2d of June last, the British army under the command of General Simms, made a fierce attack on the French Republican troops at Point-a Petre, having previously demanded a surrender of the fort and batteries; assuring them, that in case of resistance, they should not receive any quarter, but that every soul should be put to the bayonet. The brave Sans Culottes, regardless of British threats, returned for answer—That they wished to meet them—that their motto impressed on their hearts and their colours was, Conquer or Die—that their standard would be relinquished but with their lives; therefore, would not accept of, nor give quarter. Whereupon a Council was called, which determined, that all the volunteers from the different Colonies, and even the officers and seamen from the fleet should be collected, to participate in the expected glory of the day; and that every man should unscrew the flint from his musket, and depend entirely on the bayonet. In the mean time the French were not idle; they had sunk a mine that extended under the only passage by which the enemy could approach, and appearing in a large body under cover of their guns, the van guard of the British, consisting chiefly of the 6th regt. and all the picked men, vainly approached them under a steady charge; but the French appearing panic struck, made a feint retreat, by which the entire column of the British was so far decoyed on the fatal spot, as, on a signal given, to be totally destroyed—being precipitated into the air, like so many wild geese—legs, arms and heads, flying in every direction! not a soul of 800 men and 28 officers escaped. The remainder were drove off the island to their shipping, and the French are now in complete possession of Grand terre. The French women were under arms during the attack, and stood their ground with firmness.

It is further said, that Gen. Simms is under arrest on board the Boyne for some alledged misconduct—that Sir John Jarvis and Charles Grey are likely to lose all the credit which they gained at Martinique—that business is almost at a stand in the Windward Islands, and it is supposed that if the British do not receive large reinforcements from Europe, the French will retake all their possessions in the course of the hurricane season.

AUGUST 5.

Beside the intelligence brought by Captain Hampton, from St. Kitts and St. Eustatius, and published in our last, under the Wilmington head, we were since favoured by that gentleman with the following particulars, which may be depended on.

The Republican forces at Guadaloupe had increased to upwards of 7000 men, by the addition of considerable numbers of the inhabitants and of those who had been aristocrats, but converted to republicanism by the tyranny and cruelties the British commanders had exercised over them. Numbers of prisoners who had been permitted to go to St. Barthol mew's to obtain a passage to the United States, were returning to the assistance of their brethren by every opportunity.

American vessels in the British islands, and the French islands in their possession, were not suffered to carry away any other produce than rum and molasses, and such only on giving bond that they should not be landed in any part of Europe to the northward of Cape Finisterre, except Great-Britain.

The frigate Resource, Capt. Ross, which called at St. Eustatius, had been despatched by Admiral Jarvis in quest of three French privateers lately fitted out at St. Bartholomew's and which were cruising among the islands with great success; one of them, a brig of 16 guns, chased two Dutch sloops into the road a day or two before Capt. Hampton sailed from St. Eustatius, where Capt. Ross, the commander of the Resource, mentioned, that the Admiral had sent for the fleet of men of war, now on the coast of the United States, requiring their assistance at Guadaloupe.

The inhabitants of St. Eustatius were much alarmed at the prospect of an attack by the French. Not a vessel was suffered to enter the road after dark, and in the night of the 22th July, a schooner was much damaged and lost a man by being fired at from the fort.

The St. Kitts Gazette of the 7th July mentions the receipt of intelligence from England to the 28th of May, and the arrival of an American brig at Antigua, which sailed from Brest with a fleet of 20 sail of the line, to join the convoy from America, which they met off the Western Isles.

An American ship which arrived at St. Eustatius, after a short passage from Amsterdam, brought an account of the safe arrival of the aforementioned convoy at Brest.

The schooner Despatch, Capt. W. J. Keen of Philadelphia, arrived at St. Eustatius from Dominico. Capt. Keen informed Capt. Hampton, that he was in company with N. C. Higginson, Esq; the agent of the United States, on the 9th of July, who was about departing from Dominico without having been able to accomplish, in the smallest degree, the important business required of him in that island—the enormous sum of ten thousand dollars was demanded of him for permission to procure copies of the documents relative to the condemnation of the American property in the court of admiralty there.

Capt. Hampton's was the first arrival at St. Kitts after the embargo, and was received by the inhabitants with the liveliest expressions of joy and civility.

An American Captain who arrived at St. Kitts, in short passage from Amsterdam, informed Capt. Hampton, that a reinforcement of several sail of French ships of the line, from Brest, had joined the convoy with the Chesapeake fleet off the Western Islands, and got safe into France.

The Rose frigate, that was stationed on the American coast for the purpose of cruising, &c. was wrecked in Jamaica, together with a prize sent down from Port-au Prince, in a violent hurricane that happened about the end of June.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1.

In a Jamaica paper of June 21, there are three columns filled with lists of names of runaway Negroes, confined in different work-houses. For the information of masters, their slaves are described much as we, in America, describe stray horses, sheep and hogs.—Take the following as samples:——

John Williams, belonging to Mr. Atkins, of Barbadoes, marked S. B.

Frank, a new Negro, marked L. S. heart on top; five feet, one inch high.

What a charming proof of civilized society—of the age of reason and philosophy—of humanity—of approaching Millenium—and of the *Rights of Man!*

AUGUST 7.

Capt. Pierce, of the brig Hancke, arrived here yesterday from L'Orient, has favoured us with the following particulars:—

May 15. 1794, sailed from L'Orient, bound to Crosick.

June 1. sailed from Crosick; four days after fell in with the French frigate Altona, mounting 28 12 pounders

9, and 12 P.M; at half past 4 P.M. the frigate's boat came on board, and ordered me with my papers and three passengers, which I had on board, into the boat; which I immediately complied with they leaving a guard on board my veſſel. While on board the frigate, a French fleet hove in ſight, having in tow a ſhip of 120 guns, with all her maſts, ſpars and rigging cut clear from the decks. The Captain of the frigate went on board the 74, and was informed by her Captain, that on Sunday the firſt of June, the French and Britiſh fleets each conſiſting of near 40 ſail of the line came to action at two o'clock, P.M. in lat. 48, 5, N. long. 11, 13, W. which continued until ſeven P. M. when both fleets ſheered off: on the 2d June at 8, A. M. both fleets again came to action which was fought with great deſperation for five hours, when both fleets ſeparated a ſecond time, not a ſhip having been taken on either ſide, but many crippled; the above mentioned ſhip of 120 guns being one of the number; having beſides loſt 300 men killed and wounded, including the commander, and almoſt all her officers, ſo that the Captain of the frigate and one of his Lieutenants, was ordered by the commander of the 74 to take command of her, and aſſiſt in getting her into port.

Capt. Pierce, while on board the French frigate Altona, ſaw and converſed with Capt. Smith of the Britiſh cutter Alert, who had been taken a few days before, on his paſſage from Plymouth to Halifax, being 5 days out of port.

The Reſolution, Admiral Murray, 74; the Africa, 64; and the Theſbie, 38. are at the Hook. The Thetis is out on a cruiſe.

A letter from Montreal, Lower Canada, ſays, "Our Province is beginning to be crouded with ſuſpected perſons."

EXTRACT.

"In other countries, bad governments reduce men to poverty and wretchedneſs. In America few are poor, but from lazineſs and intemperance. In Europe, if men are ſwiniſh, it is from the vices of government; in America none are ſwiniſh, but ſuch as render themſelves ſo, by their beaſtly vices. In Europe people ſometimes collect in crouds, and fight for bread; in America, we hear of no riots for bread, but ſometimes for whiſkey."

BOSTON, Auguſt 7.

On Tueſday evening arrived and anchored in this harbor the Frigate Concorde, Citizen Mahe Commander, and the Sloop of war the Perdrix.

NEW-BEDFORD, Auguſt 23.

Colonel George Claghorn of this town, is appointed ſuperintendant for building the 44 gun frigate, directed by government to be built in Boſton.

Laſt year ſailed from Nantucket 20 ſail of Braſil whalemen, they have all returned, with middling ſucceſs; and what is remarkable, of 250 men who ſailed in veſſels, they every one returned in good health.

NEWPORT Auguſt 12.

The Public Mind appears to be greatly and juſtly anxious to receive Accounts from Europe. Intelligence to the Middle of June would probably be very important—We might expect the Reſult of the late naval engagement—the Fate of the Cheſapeak Convoy—the Situation of Lord Hood's Fleet in the Mediterranean—the State of Affairs on the Frontiers of Spain—Details of the numerous Battles in Flanders—and the Poſture of Affairs in that Quarter—the Progreſs of the new Revolution in Poland—the Conſequence of the Conſpiracy in Sweden—the Effect of the armed Neutrality of Sweden and Denmark—the State of Politics between Ruſſia and the Turks—in Paris—and London—particularly the conſequences of the Suſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus in England—and the Committal of ſundry Perſons to Priſon—and, what is ſpecially intereſting to the People of the United States, the Arrival of Mr. Jay, his Reception, and Proſpects.

On all theſe Subjects *Conjecture* would fire but random Shots—Time will ſoon ſatisfy Curioſity. *Phi. Pap.*

A grand Feſtival *to the Supreme Being* was celebrated at Paris on the 20th Prairial—projected by DAVID, and decreed by the National Convention.

Laſt Friday arrived in this Harbour, the Britiſh Schooner St. George, Prize to the French Frigate Concorde.—She was from Jamaica, bound to Nova Scotia, her Cargo conſiſted of 45 Puncheons of Rum, 15 of which were taken on Board the Concorde.

MARRIED]—Mr. BENJAMIN PITMAN, to Miſs REMEMBRANCE GODDARD, both of this Place.

DIED]—At Wickford, North Kingſtown, IMANUEL CLARKE, Eſq.

At Portſmouth, Mr. WILLIAM BURRINGTON, in the advanced Age.

In this Town, Capt. JOHN THURSTON, in the 30th Year of his Age.

Miſs NANCY BRAYTON, of Swanſey, aged 17.

Mr. BARBER,

Incloſed is a Tranſcript of an Advertiſement that lately made its Appearance in one of the Towns in this State, you giving the ſame a Place in your uſeful paper, will much oblige a Cuſtomer. Z.

Auguſt 1, 1794.

"THE *Managers* of a certain building, commonly called *a T—n C——l*, not 1000 leagues from Terra Firma, having for a number of years been obliged to repair the ſame with *Sapplings*, have found them by experience too *flexible* to oppoſe the leaſt blaſt; to remedy which, *Underſtrappers* are ſubſtituted; but theſe are *too rotten* to ſupport the tottering Edifice.—The *Managers* have concluded, in full Council, that as ſoon as proper materials can be procured, to take the building down to its foundation, and erect a *new one* in its ſtead; and do hereby notify, that they need *ſix tons of timber: Heart of live oak*, as it is moſt durable and leaſt liable, will anſwer beſt; otherwiſe they muſt be obliged to take old timber, of their own country growth, which will grow dozty, and fail, to the entire ruin of the *Managers*: Any perſon, inclining to furniſh *a ton of heart live-oak*, is deſired to repair to the Sign of the *Eternal Fire*, at the corner of *Reſtleſs Parade*, RASCAL'S HILL, where conſtant attendance will be given to *contract* for the ſame 'till a full ſupply is had; and for encouragement will add, not only their *common grog pay*, but will treat the Undertaker into the antient and *honourable Society of Gamblers*.

By Order, BARROW, *Preſident*.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Mr. BARBER,

IN the laſt Mercury, I obſerved a liſt of Candidates for the enſuing election of our Deputies. I approve very much of this way of bringing men forward. We have all time to look about us, and are leſs liable to be impoſed on by perſons, nominated unexpectedly, choſen in haſte, and to be repented of at leiſure.—I now ſend you another liſt, to which there can be no objection, and will certainly be ſupported by

MANY.

1. GEORGE CHAMPLIN,
2. WALTER CHANNING,
3. NICHOLAS TAYLOR,
4. JOHN L. BOSS,
5. CHRISTOPHER FOWLER,
6. DANIEL MASON.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

"The Labourer is worthy of his Hire."

TO make innovations in cuſtoms, of long continuance, is generally thought an arduous taſk. But although this hypotheſis is concluſive, ſo far as it affects thoſe cuſtoms, which are already of apparent utility; yet, in others, however ancient, it may be equally ridiculous and abſurd.

It has ever been cuſtomary for the Freemen of this town, to get their moſt important Counſels, *Legiſlation*, eſtabliſhed gratis; yet this is no argument that our laws would have been leſs ſalutary, or our Legiſlators leſs qualified, had our *Deputies* received a *compenſation* for their *ſervices*.

It is true, the Deputies at preſent in office are (as would, at leaſt, were they elected, fifty others of our republican Freemen) with myſelf entirely ſatisfactory; but is this a reaſon, that a pecuniary acknowledgment will not make them more attentive to the rights and intereſts of their conſtituents?

Permit me to inquire what barrier exiſts againſt the admiſſion, into our Legiſlature, of a deſigning knave, whoſe only views may be, either to aggrandize himſelf, by filching from the public coffers; or to uſher, into the honours of State, a favourite Cub, or a worn-out Debauchee, who, as to virtue or literature, may neither of them be worthy to bear the enſigns of a common ſcavenger!—What other motives can induce a perſon, having a family with ſcarcely the neceſſaries of life, to ſolicit a ſeat in the General Aſſembly, where he can receive no adequate return for his labours?—Or, what other can be the intentions of thoſe of property, in crouding into Government, without any viſible emolument returning therefrom; while the demand of their perſonal attention, to their domeſtic affairs, is generally advanced, in proportion to their opulence?

I am aware of the *objections*, that will be made to this *plan*.—The cry of a few avaricious, ſubtle ſtateſmen will be, "that it is a *Tax* on the town."—It is ſo; and, extremely light too, when equally aſſeſſed on its Citizens.

Had we not better impoſe on ourſelves a voluntary tax, than to riſk, finally, not only our property, but our privileges too, by a ſubtle miſrepreſentation?—And are not the perſons who object to *this rational compenſation*, thoſe who wiſh to monopolize Legiſlation, being conſcious that the old adage is the only one calculated to exclude nineteen-twentieths of our Freemen, however virtuous and literary, from the concerns of Government?

Then why ſhall the liberal Freemen of this town refuſe a moderate compenſation; as for inſtance, a dollar per day a piece, to their Legiſlators; when, by granting it, the town may ever be repreſented by its ableſt Patriots?—They cannot, they will not, I preſume, any longer adhere to an arbitrary meaſure, which can anſwer no other purpoſe, than to ſecure to individuals an unmerited popularity.

Therefore, let our Freemen, inſtead of being infatuated by this miſtaken principle of Generoſity—a germe of deſpotiſm—*reſolve*, "That the perſon, who ſhall proffer his public ſervices as a Legiſlator, *gratis*, will not only render his probity & diſintereſtedneſs ſuſpicious, but equally inſult the judgment and liberality of his conſtituents; and that the Deputies of the town of Newport, hereafter, ſhall be entitled to receive, each, during the time of their being in the Seſſions of the General Aſſembly, of this State, the ſum of —— per day, as a compenſation for their ſervices."——Thus will be encouraged, Virtue, Patriotiſm, and Literature, as the only baſis of a well-founded Republic. CIVIS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diſtrict of Newport, Aug. 12.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Peggy, Bliſs,	New York
—— Lilly, Negus,	Ditto
—— Aurora, Brown,	Ditto
—— Romeo, Peterſon,	Ditto
—— King-Fiſher, Briggs,	Sagg Harbor
—— Polly, Briggs,	Ditto
Schooner Aſſonet Packet, Payne,	Ditto
—— Suſannah, Clarke,	Alexandria
Sloop Friendſhip, Stanton,	Charleſton
—— Sally, Hall,	Philadelphia
—— Sophia, Field,	Providence
—— Jenny Winſlow,	New Bedford
—— Briton, Borden,	Sagg-Harbour
—— Arvin, Borden,	Ditto
—— Rainbow, Simmons,	Ditto
—— Abigail, Few,	Ditto
Snow Fair, Eliza, Smith,	Havannah
CLEARED,	*for*
Sloop Sally, Eſleck,	New York
—— Dove, Leonard,	Ditto
—— Peggy, Bliſs,	Ditto
—— Apollo, Cahoone,	Ditto
—— Aurora, Brown,	Ditto
—— Ranger, Gladding,	Jamaica
—— Lively, Bunker,	Philadelphia
—— Ceres, Child,	Baltimore
Schooner Hannah, Colliſs,	St. Thomas's
—— Abigail, Bowen,	Africa
—— Lucy, Munro,	Cape-Nichola-Mole
Ship Waſhington, Hicks,	Africa
Snow Sally, Shearman,	St. Thomas's

*** *The Piece ſigned "A Republican" is withdrawn.*

For the Benefit of Miſs *Smith*.

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

Thurſday Evening, Auguſt 24,

WILL BE PRESENTED,

A COMEDY, never performed here (written by FARQUHAR)——Called,

THE

RECRUITING OFFICER.

CAPTAIN PLUME,	Mr. HARPER.
CAPTAIN BRAZEN,	Mr. PRIGMORE,
SERJEANT KITE,	Mr. WATTS,
JUSTICE BALANCE,	Mr. ADAMS,
WORTHY,	Mr. REDFIELD,
BULLOCK,	Mr. KENNA,
RECRUITS, &c. by the Reſt of the Company,	
SYLVIA,	Miſs SMITH,
MELINDA,	Mrs. METCHLER,
ROSE,	Mrs. SOLOMON,
LUCY,	Mrs. WATTS,

In ACT 1ſt, THE MANUAL EXERCISE (with Firing) by Miſs SMITH.

To which will be added, a Muſical ENTERTAINMENT——Called,

THOMAS and SALLY;

OR,

The SAILOR's RETURN.

THOMAS,	Mr. HARPER,
SQUIRE,	Mr. PRIGMORE,
SAILORS,	Meſſrs. Kenna, Watts, and Solomon,
HUNTSMEN,	Meſſrs. REDFIELD and ADAMS,
SALLY,	Mrs. METCHLER,
DORCAS,	Mrs. SOLOMON.

In ACT 2d, a View of the SEA—with a Boat, from which the Sailors are ſeen landing.

The Whole to conclude with a *HORNPIPE*—by Miſs SMITH.

*** Places in the Boxes to be taken, and Tickets ſold, at the Office, Entrance of the Theatre, every Day previous to that of Performance, from Ten till One o'Clock; and from Nine, A. M. to Five, P. M. on the Days of Performance.

The Doors will be opened at Half paſt Six, and the Performance begin preciſely at Half paſt Seven.

Front and Stage-Boxes 6s.—Side-Boxes 4s. 6d.—Pit 3s.—Gallery 2s. 6d.

Rhode-Iſland Bridge Company.

THE Proprietors are notified, that there is aſſeſſed, on each and every Share in ſaid Bridge, Six Dollars; to be paid to the Treaſurer, at his Houſe, on or before the Twenty-ſecond Day of Auguſt inſtant.

By Order of the Directors,
SAM. SANFORD, Clerk.

Newport, Auguſt 12, 1794.

JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

IN Addition to his former Advertiſement, has for Sale, beſt Mahogany Chairs, Tea-Tables, Bureau, Bedſtead, a Cheſt of Drawers, and a few Hogſheads of New-England Rum. ——He will give a deſirable Price for the Six per Cent. Notes of the United States.

Chriſtop^r. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Peterſburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the firſt Quality.

For *SALE*,

THE Three-Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Thames Street, near the Lower-Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Buſineſs, at preſent occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Alſo, a Two Story DWELLING-HOUSE, to the Weſtward of the above deſcribed Premiſes, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at preſent occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY.——Payments will be made eaſy.——For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 21, 1794.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour,
by the Barrel,
Miſlick TILE, by the Dozen,
A ſmall Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Buſhel, excellent for Cooking.

…s, and 12 6'4; at half past 4 P. M. the frigate's boat came on board, and ordered me with my papers and three passengers, which I had on board, into the boat; which I immediately complied with they leaving a guard on board my vessel. While on board the frigate, a French 74 hove in sight, having in tow a ship of 120 guns, with all her masts, spars and rigging cut clear from the decks. The Captain of the frigate went on board the 74, and was informed by her Captain, that on Sunday the first of June, the French and British fleets each consisting of near 40 sail of the line came to action at two o'clock, P. M. in lat. 48, 5, N. long. 11, 13, W. which continued until seven P. M. when both fleets sheered off: on the 2d June at 8, A. M. both fleets again came to action which was fought with great desperation for five hours, when both fleets separated a second time, not a ship having been taken on either side, but many crippled; the above mentioned ship of 120 guns being one of the number; having besides lost 500 men killed and wounded, including the commander, and almost all her officers, so that the Captain of the frigate and one of his Lieutenants, was ordered by the commander of the 74 to take command of her, and assist in getting her into port.

Capt. Pierce, while on board the French frigate Alto-na, saw and conversed with Capt. Smith of the British cutter Alert, who had been taken a few days before, on his passage from Plymouth to Halifax, being 6 days out of port.

The Resolution, Admiral Murray, 74; the Africa, 64; and the Thisbie, 28, are at the Hook. The Thetis is out on a cruise.

A letter from Montreal, Lower Canada, says, "Our prison is beginning to be crouded with suspected persons."

EXTRACT.

[In other countries, bad governments reduce men to poverty and wretchedness. In America few are poor, but from laziness and intemperance. In Europe, if men are swinish, it is from the vices of government; in America none are swinish, but such as render themselves so, by their beastly vices. In Europe people sometimes collect in crouds, and fight for bread; in America, we hear of no riots for bread, but sometimes for whiskey.]

BOSTON, August 7.

On Tuesday evening arrived and anchored in this harbor the Frigate Concorde, Citizen Mahe Commander, and the Sloop of war the Perdrix.

NEW-BEDFORD, August 11.

Colonel George Claghorn of this town, is appointed superintendant for building the 44 gun frigate, directed by government to be built in Boston.

Last year sailed from Nantucket 20 sail of Brasil Whalemen, they have all returned, with middling success; and what is remarkable, of 150 men who sailed in the vessels, they every one returned in good health.

NEWPORT August 12.

The Public Mind appears to be greatly and justly solicitous to receive Accounts from Europe. Intelligence to the Middle of June would probably be very important—We might expect the Result of the late naval engagement—the Fate of the Chesapeak Convoy—the situation of Lord Hood's Fleet in the Mediterranean—the State of Affairs on the Frontiers of Spain—Details of the numerous Battles in Flanders—and the Posture of Affairs in that Quarter—the Progress of the new Revolution in Poland—the Consequence of the Conspiracy in Sweden—the Effect of the armed Neutrality of Sweden and Denmark—the State of Politics between Russia and the Turks—in Paris—and London—particularly the consequences of the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus in England—and the Committal of sundry Persons to prison—and, what is specially interesting to the People of the United States, the Arrival of Mr. Jay, his Reception, and Prospects.

On all these Subjects *Conjecture* would fire but random Shots—Time will soon satisfy Curiosity. *Phi. Pap.*

A grand Festival *to the Supreme Being* was celebrated at Paris on the 20th Prarial—projected by DAVID, and decreed by the National Convention.

Last Friday arrived in this Harbour, the British Schooner St. George, Prize to the French Frigate Concorde.—She was from Jamaica, bound to Nova Scotia, her Cargo consisted of 45 Puncheons of Rum, 15 of which were left on Board the Concorde.

MARRIED]—Mr. BENJAMIN PITMAN, to Miss REMEMBRANCE GODDARD, both of this Place.

DIED]—At Wickford, North Kingstown, IMANUEL ROSE, Esq.

—At Portsmouth, Mr. WILLIAM BURRINGTON, in his advanced Age.

—In this Town, Capt. JOHN THURSTON, in the 70th Year of his Age.

—Miss NANCY BRAYTON, of Swansey, aged 17.

Mr. BARBER,

Be inclosed is a Transcript of an Advertisement that lately made its Appearance in one of the Towns in this State, your giving the same a Place in your useful Paper, will much oblige a Customer. Z.

August 1, 1794.

THE *Managers* of a certain building, commonly called *a T—n C——l*, not 1000 leagues from Terra Firma, having for a number of years been obliged to repair the same with *Sapplings*, have found them by experience too *flexible* to oppose the least blast; to remedy which, *Understrappers* are substituted; but those are *too rotten* to support the tottering Edifice.—The *Managers* have concluded, in full Council, that as soon as proper materials can be procured, to take the building down to its foundation, and erect a *new one* in stead; and do hereby notify, that they need *six tons of timber: Heart of live oak*, as it is most durable and least liable, will answer best; otherwise they must be obliged to take old timber, of their own country growth, which will grow doaty, and fail, to the entire ruin of the *Managers*: Any person, inclining to furnish *a ton of heart of live-oak*, is desired to repair to the Sign of the *Eternal Sleeper*, at the corner of *Restless Parade*, RASCAL'S HILL, where constant attendance will be given to *contract* for the same 'till a full supply is had; and for encouragement it will add, not only their *common grog pay*, but will entitle the Undertaker into the antient and *honourable Society of Gamblers*.

By Order, BARDUS, *President*.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Mr. BARBER,

IN the last Mercury, I observed a list of Candidates for the ensuing election of our Deputies. I approve very much of this way of bringing men forward. We have all time to look about us, and are less liable to be imposed on by persons, nominated unexpectedly, chosen in haste, and to be repented of at leisure.—I now send you another list, to which there can be no objection, and will certainly be supported by

MANY.

1. GEORGE CHAMPLIN,
2. WALTER CHANNING,
3. NICHOLAS TAYLOR,
4. JOHN L. BOSS,
5. CHRISTOPHER FOWLER,
6. DANIEL MASON.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

"*The Labourer is worthy of his Hire.*"

TO make innovations in customs, of long continuance, is generally thought an arduous task. But although this hypothesis is conclusive, so far as it affects those customs, which are already of apparent utility; yet, in others, however ancient, it may be equally ridiculous and absurd.

It has ever been customary for the Freemen of this town, to get their most important counsels, *Legislation*, established gratis; yet this is no argument that our laws would have been less salutary, or our Legislators less qualified, had our *Deputies* received a *compensation* for their *services*.

It is true, the Deputies at present in office are (as would, at least, were they elected, fifty others of our republican Freemen) with myself entirely satisfactory; but is this a reason, that a pecuniary acknowledgment will not make them more attentive to the rights and interests of their constituents?

Permit me to inquire what barrier exists against the admission, into our Legislature, of a designing knave, whose only views may be, either to aggrandize himself, by filching from the public coffers; or to usher, into the honours of State, a favourite Cub, or a worn-out Debauchee, who, as to virtue or literature, may neither of them be worthy to bear the ensigns of a common scavenger!—What other motives can induce a person, having a family with scarcely the necessaries of life, to solicit a seat in the General Assembly, where he can receive no adequate return for his labours?—Or, what other can be the intentions of those of property, in crouding into Government, without any visible emolument returning therefrom; while the demand of their personal attention, to their domestic affairs, is generally advanced, in proportion to their opulence?

I am aware of the *objections*, that will be made to this *plan*.—The cry of a few avaricious, subtle statesmen, will be, "that it is a *Tax* on the town."—It is so; and, extremely light too, when equally assessed on its Citizens.

Had we not better impose on ourselves a voluntary tax, than to risk, finally, not only our property, but our privileges too, by a future mal-representation?—And are not the persons who object to *this rational compensation*, those who wish to monopolize Legislation, being conscious that the old usage is the only one calculated to exclude nineteen-twentieths of our Freemen, however virtuous and literary, from the concerns of Government?

Then why shall the liberal Freemen of this town refuse a moderate compensation; as for instance, a dollar per day a piece, to their Legislators; when, by granting it, the town may ever be represented by its ablest Patriots?—They cannot, they will not, I presume, any longer adhere to an arbitrary measure, which can answer no other purpose, than to secure to individuals an unmerited popularity.

Therefore, let our Freemen, instead of being infatuated by this mistaken principle of Generosity—a germe of despotism—*resolve*, "That the person, who shall proffer his public Services as a Legislator, *gratis*, will not only render his probity & disinterestedness suspicious, but equally insult the judgment and liberality of his constituents; and that the Deputies of the town of Newport, hereafter, shall be entitled to receive, each, during the time of their being in the Sessions of the General Assembly, of this State, the sum of —— per day, as a compensation for their Services."——Thus will be encouraged, Virtue, Patriotism, and Literature, as the only basis of a well-founded Republic. CIVIS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Aug. 12.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Peggy, Bliss,	New York
—— Lilly, Negus,	Ditto
—— Aurora, Brown,	Ditto
—— Romeo, Peterson,	Ditto
—— King-Fisher, Briggs,	Sagg Harbor
—— Polly, Briggs,	Ditto
Schooner Assonet Packet, Payne,	Ditto
—— Susannah, Clarke,	Alexandria
Sloop Friendship, Stanton,	Charleston
—— Sally, Hall,	Philadelphia
—— Sophia, Field,	Providence
—— Jenny Winslow,	New Bedford
—— Briton, Borden,	Sagg-Harbour
—— Arvin, Borden,	Ditto
—— Rainbow, Simmons,	Ditto
—— Abigail, Tew,	Ditto
Snow Fair, Eliza, Smith,	Havannah
CLEARED,	*for*
Sloop Sally, Elleck,	New York
—— Dove, Leonard,	Ditto
—— Peggy, Bliss,	Ditto
—— Apollo, Cahoone,	Ditto
—— Aurora, Brown,	Ditto
—— Ranger, Gladding,	Jamaica
—— Lively, Bunker,	Philadelphia
—— Ceres, Child,	Baltimore
Schooner Hannah, Collins,	St. Thomas's
—— Abigail, Bowen,	Africa
—— Lucy, Munro,	Cape-Nichola-Mole
Ship Washington, Hicks,	Africa
Snow Sally, Shearman,	St. Thomas's

*** The Piece signed "A Republican" is withdrawn.*

For the Benefit of Miss *Smith*.

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

Thursday Evening, August 14,

WILL BE PRESENTED,

A COMEDY, never performed here (written by FARQUHAR)——Called,

THE

RECRUITING OFFICER.

CAPTAIN PLUME,	Mr. HARPER.
CAPTAIN BRAZEN,	Mr. PRIGMORE,
SERJEANT KITE,	Mr. WATTS,
JUSTICE BALANCE,	Mr. ADAMS,
WORTHY,	Mr. REDFIELD,
BULLOCK,	Mr. KENNA,
RECRUITS, &c. by the Rest of the Company,	
SYLVIA,	Miss SMITH,
MELINDA,	Mrs. METCHLER,
ROSE,	Mrs. SOLOMON,
LUCY,	Mrs. WATTS,

In ACT 1st, THE MANUAL EXERCISE (with Firing) by Miss SMITH.

To which will be added, a Musical ENTERTAINMENT——Called,

THOMAS and *SALLY*;

OR,

The SAILOR's RETURN.

THOMAS,	Mr. HARPER,
'SQUIRE,	Mr. PRIGMORE,
SAILORS,	Messrs. Kenna, Watts, and Solomon,
HUNTSMEN,	Messrs. REDFIELD and ADAMS,
SALLY,	Mrs. METCHLER,
DORCAS,	Mrs. SOLOMON.

In ACT 2d, a View of the SEA—with a Boat, from which the Sailors are seen landing.

The Whole to conclude with a *HORNPIPE*—by Miss SMITH.

*** Places in the Boxes to be taken, and Tickets sold, at the Office, Entrance of the Theatre, every Day previous to that of Performance, from Ten till One o'Clock; and from Nine, A. M. to Five, P. M. on the Days of Performance.

The Doors will be opened at Half past Six, and the Performance begin precisely at Half past Seven.

Front and Stage-Boxes 6 s.—Side-Boxes 4 s. 6 d.—Pit 3 s.—Gallery 2 s. 6 d.

Rhode-Island Bridge Company.

THE Proprietors are notified, that there is assessed, on each and every Share in said Bridge, Six Dollars; to be paid to the Treasurer, at his House, on or before the Twenty-second Day of August Instant.

By Order of the Directors,
SAM. SANFORD, Clerk.

Newport, August 12, 1794.

JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

IN Addition to his former Advertisement, has for Sale, best Mahogany Chairs, Tea-Tables, Bureau, Bedstead, a Chest of Drawers, and a few Hogsheads of New-England Rum. ——He will give a desirable Price for the Six per Cent. Notes of the United States.

Christopr. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

For *SALE*,

THE Three-Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Thames Street, near the Lower-Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Business, at present occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Also, a Two Story DWELLING-HOUSE, to the Westward of the above described Premises, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at present occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY.——Payments will be made easy.——For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 30, 1794.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour,
by the Barrel,
Millick TILE, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of SHIP BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

Perhaps the Republican Doctrine of "all power originating from the People" was never more ingeniously illustrated, than in the following Fable, recently written by PETER PINDAR, *Esq.*

THE SUN AND THE PEACOCK.

A PEACOCK mounted on a barn one day,
Blest with a *quantum sufficit* of pride,
All consequence, amid the solar ray,
Spread with a strut, his circling plumage wide.

"Good morrow (quoth the coxcomb) Master Sun,
"Your brassy face has greatly been admired;
"Now pray, Sol, answer me—I'm not in fun,
"What is there in it, to be so desired?
"If I have eyes to see,
"And that I have, is clear to *me*,
"My *tail* possesses far more splendid grace,
"By far more beauty, than your worship's *face*."

The Sun looked down with smiles upon the fowl,
Supposing it, at first, an owl;
And thus with gravity reply'd: "Sir, know,
"That though unluckily my *worship's face*,
"Seems far beneath your tail in splendid grace,
"Still to *my face* that glittering *tail* you owe."

"Pish, quoth the Peacock, Master Sun,
"Your *brightness* loves a bit of fun".—
"I beg your pardon," answered Sol again,
"And, if you please, I'll condescend to shew,
"How much to *me* you every moment owe
"The boasted beauties of your waving train."

"Agreed with all my soul," the bird reply'd,
In all the full blown insolence of pride;
"To credit such a tale I'm not the noddy!
"Prove that the glorious plumage I display,
"Owes all its happy colours to thy ray,
"D——n me! I'll tear my feathers from my body."

The challeng'd Sun in clouds withdrew
His flaming beams from every view;
And o'er the world a depth of darkness spread,
The bats their churches left, to wing the air,
The cocks, and hens, and crows, began to stare,
And sulky went all flipperless to bed:

For not an almanack had oped his lips,
About so very wonderous an eclipse.
The Peacock too among the rest
Of marvelling fowl and staring beast,
Amazed to find his hundred eyes put out;
Indeed, all nature now appear'd as black,
As if old Sol had popped into a sack.

Pleased with his triumph, from a cloud,
The Sun, still hiding, called aloud,
Well! can ye merit to *my face* allow,
What's now your colour? where's your hundred eyes?
The mingled radiance of a thousand dies?
Speak, Master Peacock, what's your colour now?

"What colour," quoth the bird, as much ashamed,
As courtiers high by loss of office tamed—
"To own the truth, much injured Phœbus, know,
"I'm not one atom better than a *crow*.
"I see my folly—pity my poor train,
"And let thy goodness bid it shine again."

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

MR. BARBER,

THE vain conceit of a certain class of men amongst us, their malicious clamours against the General Government, and the' false plans of policy which they forge and utter in the idling corners of our streets with all the confidence and importance with which the school boy repeats the 9th axiom of algebra, receive, as they merit, the contempt and indignation of all honest citizens.

The Republicanism of these men is envy of public offices, and their patriotism is privateering.—Their bravery consists in sticking the French cockade in their hats, and their eloquence in huzzaing and profanity.

As Trumbull's M'Fingal had so clear a foresight, that he discerned events which never were to happen; so the penetrating eyes of these men, have discovered plots and schemes never conceived, and enemies of their country of those who are its firmest friends.

The vanity and ignorance of these men, is well represented by the character of the Cook, in Stevens' Lecture upon Heads. This inimitable satire has several times been exhited at the theatre in this town; and if the following extract does not elucidate the subject of my preceding remarks, it may from its humour and the times to which it applies, afford amusement to those of your readers to whom it is novel. CRITO.

"THIS is one of those many thousands heads who swarm in and about London, whose times and minds are divided between the affairs of state, and the affairs of a kitchen; he was anxious after venison and politicks; he believed every cook to be a great genius, and to know how to dress a turtle comprehended all the arts and sciences together. He was always hunting after news-papers, to read about battles, and imagined soldiers and sailors were only made to be knock'd on the head, that he might read an account of it in the papers; he read every political pamphlet that was published on both sides of the question, and was always on his side whom he read last. And then he'd come home in a good or ill temper, and call for his night-cap and pipes and tobacco, and send for some neighbours to sit with him and talk politics together.—"How do you "do, Mr. Coftive? Sit down, sit down; ay, these times "are hard times; I can no more relish these times, than "I can a haunch of venison without sweet sauce to it; "but, if you remember, I told you we should have warm "work of it, when the cook, threw down the Kian pepper. Ay, ay; I think I know a thing or two; I "think I do, that's all.——But Lord what signifies "what one knows, they don't mind me? You know I "mentioned at our club the disturbances in America, and "one of the company took me up, and said, what signifies "America, when we are all in a merry cue?" So they all "fell a laughing.—Now there's Commons made Lords, "and there's Lords made, the LORD knows what; but "that's nothing to us; they make us pay our taxes; "they take care of that; ay, ay, ay, they are sure of "that; pray, what have they done for these twenty years "last past?—Why, nothing at all; they have made a "few turnpike roads, and kept the partridges alive 'till "September; that's all they have done for the good of "their country. There were some great people formerly, that lov'd their country, that did every thing for "the good of their country; there were your Alexander "the Greats loved his country, and Julius Cæsar lov'd his "country, and Charles of Sweedland lov'd his country, "and Queen Semiramis, she lov'd her country more "than any of 'em; for she invented solomon-gundy; "that's the best eating in the whole world. Now, I'll "shew you my plans of operations, Mr. Coftive; we'll "suppose this drop of punch here to be the main ocean, or "the sea; very well—these pieces of cork to be our men of "war; very well—now where shall I rise my fortifications? I wish I had Mr. Major Moncrieff here; he's "the best in the world at rising a fortification.—Oh! I "have it; *(breaks the pipes)* we'll suppose them to be all "the surrounding fortified places in the whole world; such as "Fort Omoa, Tilbury Fort, Bergin op zoom, and Tower Ditch, and all the other fortified places all over "the world. Now, I'd have all our horse cavalry wear "cork waistcoats, and all our foot infantry should wear "air jackets. Then, Sir, they'd cross the sea before you "could say Jack Robinson; and where do you think "they should land, Mr. Coftive; whisper me that? "Ha!—What?—When? How?—You don't know? "—How should you?—Was you ever in Germany or "Bohemia!—Now, I have? I understand jography; "now they should land in America, under the line, "close to the south pole; there they should land every "mother's babe of 'em; then there's the Catabaws, "and there's the Catawawes; there's the Cherokees and "there's the *ruffs* and *rees*; they are the four great nations; then I takes my Catabaws all across the continent from Jamaica to Bengal; then they should go "to the Mediterranean.—You know where the Mediterranean is?—No, you know nothing; I'll tell you; "the Mediterranean is the metropolis of Constantinople; then I'd send a fleet to blockade Paris till the "French King had given up Paul Jones; then Id' send "for Gen'l *Clinton*, and Colonel *Tarleton*; and—"Where was I, Mr. Coftive; with Colonel *Tarleton*. "—Thank ye—so I was; but you are so dull, Mr. "Coftive, you put me out.—Now, I'll explain the whole "affair to you; you shan't miss a word of it:—Now, "there is the King of Prussia, and the Empress of Russia; the Nabob of Arcot, and the King of the Hottentots, are all in the Protestant Interest; they make "a diversion upon all the Cham of Tartary's back settlements; then Sir Guy Carleton comes with a *circumbendibus*, and retakes all the islands; Rhode-Island and "all; and take them 'em *here* and *there*, and *there* and "*here*, and *every-where*;—there is the whole affair explained at once to you."

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JABEZ CHAMPLIN, } *Commis-*
WILLIAM DAVIS, } *sioners.*

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate Payment, to

PELEG BARKER,
CHARLES BARKER, } *Executors.*
Of South Kingstown,

Newport, August 4, 1794.

Wanted immediately,

TWO Journeymen SHOEMAKERS, who are Masters of their Business at Mens' Work—to whom Cash and the highest Wages will be given, by

JAMES CHAPPELL.

Newport, August 5, 1794.

ANNE, the Wife of me the Subscriber, hath voluntarily and of her own Accord absconded, and left my Bed and Board, and refuses to return: This is, therefore, to forewarn all Persons from trusting her on my Account, as I am determined not to pay any Debt of her contracting from this Date.

ROBERT R. HAZARD.

South Kingstown, August 1, 1794.

ALL the Creditors of RICHMOND SISSON, of Portsmouth, in the County of Newport, Labourer, an Insolvent Debtor, are hereby notified, that they may (if they see Cause) be and appear at the Superior Court of Judicature, to be holden in Newport on the last Monday of August, A. D. 1794, personally or by Attorney, there to ascertain their respective Demands, and nominate Assignees to receive and distribute said Insolvent's Estate, &c. J. GRELEA, *Clerk.*

ATTENTION.

THE Corps of ARTILLERISTS and ENGINEERS are now recruiting in the State of Rhode-Island.——Men who are 5 Feet 6 Inches in Height, from 18 to 35 Years of Age, of a Robust Constitution, of Good Character, and who are willing to Enlist for Three Years, agreeably to the Act of Congress of the 9th of May, 1794, for Organizing the said Corps of Artillerists and Engineers, will receive EIGHT DOLLARS Bounty, handsome and sufficient Cloathing, One Ration per Day, and Three Dollars, Specie, per Month, Wages.——If Wounded, in the Service of their Country, they will obtain a Pension for Life.

Two Wheelwrights, Four Carpenters, and Four Blacksmiths, are wanted to each Company, whose Pay will be Eight Dollars per Month, besides Rations and Cloathing.

Those Persons, who wish to serve their Country, have now an Opportunity, by applying to the Rendezvous in Newport. W. LITTLEFIELD, *Captain of the Corps of Artillerists and Engineers.*

Newport, July 14, 1794.

WEAVERS WANTED.

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Who has for Sale,

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Newport, July 28, 1794.

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WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,
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Sherry and Claret } WINES,
Brown's Stout and London } PORTER
Molasses,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Best Hyson and Bohea Tea,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Pepper,
Pimento and Nutmegs,
Fresh Raisins,
Honey, in Demi-johns,
Copperas,
Allum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fustick,
INDIGO—First Quality,
Brimstone,
German Steel,
Bar Iron,
Nail-Rods,
Several Kinds of Iron hooses and Stoves,
Window-Glass,
ROCK SALT,
Rice,
Flour,
Turpentine,
Anchors—of all Sizes, and. 10d. 8d. 6d. and Nails,
Cod-Hooks and Lines
Iron-Ware—various K
Glass Ditto,
Writing, Wrapping, Bonnet Paper,
Sealing Wax,
A Quantity of PIE GOODS.

ALSO,—A Quantity of TIMBER SHINGLES, very suitable for Shipping.

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TO BE LET,

A Commodious neat DWELLING-HOUSE, fantly situated near to Mr. Tilley's Rope W and directly opposite to Mrs. Whitfield's.—For Te apply to HIAM LEVY, who now lives at Mr. *Ch Irish's.*

Newport, July 28, 1794.

At a Town Meeting held at Newport, July 22, 17

"VOTED, That all Persons holding Orders, dr in their Favour upon this Town, be adver by the Town-Treasurer to report the same to him wi Thirty Days from this Meeting, that the Town be enabled to make such Provision for the Payn thereof, as they may judge expedient; and that no ders be included in any Tax that may be made, u reported as above."

This is therefore to notify all Persons included in Vote, that they exhibit to the Subscriber, within Time limited by said Vote, the Orders they are in l session of, drawn on the Treasurer of said Town Newport, or they will be excluded from any Part of Rate that may be made, for the Discharge of those ders.

EDMUND TOWNSEND, *Town-Treasu*

For *SALE,*

THE HOUSE and STORES belon ing to the Estate of ELNATHAN HAMMON deceased, now improved by JACOB RICHARDSON. For Terms, apply to the Subscribers;—who once m request all Persons, having Accounts open with HAMMOND, to exhibit them for Settlement; and th who are any ways indebted to his Estate, are desired make immediate Payment to either of the Subscrib Executors of his last will and Testament.

SAMUEL SANFORD,
CALEB LYNDON.

Newport, March 24, 1794.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I PHINEHAS KINYON, of Exeter, in the Cou of Washington, Yeoman, do hereby publish and clare, That a certain Indictment, obtained in my N against THOMAS COTTERELL, of Newport, in County of Newport, Merchant, at a Superior Court the County of Washington, April Term, A. D. 17 was prosecuted against him unjustly, maliciously, without Foundation, at the Instance of certain evil-mi ed Persons, with Intent to injure the said Thomas, his good Name and Reputation:——In Considera whereof, I do hereby agree to pay and satisfy the Thomas, for the Cost and Charges he has been at Account of said Prosecution;—and I do further decl that the above is done at my Request.

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand Seal, this Ninth Day of May, A. D. 1794.

PHINEHAS KINYON

In Presence of JOHN FAXON.

NOTICE is hereby given, to Persons indebted to the Estate of the Rev. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the Coun Washington, deceased, immediately to come and their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to en the Executor and Executrix to settle and pay the L cies:—And those that have any Demands against Estate, are requested to present their Demands for ment, to the Subscribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executo*
ISAAC LSPRAGUE, *Executo*

Perhaps the Republican Doctrine of "all power originating from the People" was never more ingeniously illustrated, than in the following Fable, recently written by PETER PINDAR, *Esq.*

THE SUN AND THE PEACOCK.

A PEACOCK mounted on a barn one day,
Blest with a *quantum sufficit* of pride,
All consequence, amid the solar ray,
Spread with a strut, his circling plumage wide.

"Good morrow (quoth the coxcomb) Master Sun,
"Your brassy face has greatly been admired;
"Now pray, Sol, answer me—I'm not in fun,
"What is there in it, to be so desired?
"If I have eyes to see,
"And that I have, is clear to *me*,
"My *tail* possesses far more splendid grace,
"By far more beauty, than your worship's *face*."

The Sun looked down with smiles upon the fowl,
Supposing it, at first, an owl;
And thus with gravity reply'd: "Sir, know,
"That though unluckly my *worship's face*,
"Seems far beneath your tail in splendid grace,
"Still to *my face* that glittering *tail* you owe."

"Poh, quoth the Peacock, Master Sun,
"Your *highness* loves a bit of fun"——
"I beg your pardon," answered Sol again,
"And, if you please, I'll condescend to shew,
"How much to *me* you every moment owe
"The boasted beauties of your waving train."

"Agreed with all my soul," the bird reply'd,
In all the full blown insolence of pride;
"To credit such a tale I'm not the noddy!
"Prove that the glorious plumage I display,
"Owes all its happy colours to thy ray,
"D——n me! I'll tear my feathers from my body."

The challeng'd Sun in clouds withdrew
His flaming beams from every view;
And o'er the world a depth of darkness spread,
The bats their churches left, to wing the air,
The cocks, and hens, and crows, began to stare,
And sulky went all supperless to bed:

For not an almanack had oped his lips,
About so very wonderous an eclipse.
The Peacock too among the rest
Of marvelling fowl and staring beast,
Amazed to find his hundred eyes put out;
Indeed, all nature now appear'd as black,
As if old Sol had popped into a sack.

Pleased with his triumph, from a cloud,
The Sun, still hiding, called aloud,
Well! can ye merit to *my face* allow,
What's now your colour? where's your hundred eyes?
The mingled radiance of a thousand dies?
Speak, Master Peacock, what's your colour now?

"What colour," quoth the bird, as much ashamed,
As courtiers high by loss of office tamed—
"To own the truth, much injured Phœbus, know,
"I'm not one atom better than a *crow*.
"I see my folly—pity my poor train,
"And let thy goodness bid it shine again."

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

MR. BARBER,

THE vain conceit of a certain class of men among us, their malicious clamours against the General Government, and the false plans of policy which they forge and utter in the idling corners of our streets with all the confidence and importance with which the school boy repeats the 9th axiom of algebra, receive, as they merit, the contempt and indignation of all honest citizens.

The Republicanism of these men is envy of public offices, and their patriotism is privateering.—Their bravery consists in sticking the French cockade in their hats, and their eloquence in huzzaing and profanity.

As Trumbull's M'Fingal had so clear a foresight, that he discerned events which never were *to happen; so the penetrating eyes of these men, have discovered plots and schemes* never *conceived, and enemies of their country of those who are its* firmest *friends.*

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JABEZ CHAMPLIN, } *Commis-*
WILLIAM DAVIS, } *sioners.*

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate Payment, to

PELEG BARKER, }
CHARLES BARKER, } *Executors.*
Of South Kingstown, }

Newport, August 4, 1794.

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ROBERT R. HAZARD.

South Kingstown, August 1, 1794.

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Two excellent imported FLAX-HATCHELS.
Newport, July 28, 1794.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

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Sherry and Claret } WINES,
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Fustick,
INDIGO—First Quality,
Brimstone,
German Steel,
Bar Iron,
Nail-Rods,
Several Kinds of Iron for Chaises and Stoves,
Window-Glass,
ROCK SALT,
Rice,
Flour,
Turpentine,
Anchors—of all Sizes,
Nails, 10d. 8d. 6d. and 4d.
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Iron-Ware—various Kinds,
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Sealing Wax,
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Newport, July 28, 1794.

At a Town Meeting held at Newport, July 22, 1794.

"VOTED, That all Persons holding Orders, drawn in their Favour upon this Town, be advertised by the Town-Treasurer to report the same to him within Thirty Days from this Meeting, that the Town may be enabled to make such Provision for the Payment thereof, as they may judge expedient; and that no Orders be included in any Tax that may be made, unless reported as above."

This is therefore to notify all Persons included in said Vote, that they exhibit to the Subscriber, within the Time limited by said Vote, the Orders they are in Possession of, drawn on the Treasurer of said Town of Newport, or they will be excluded from any Part of the Rate that may be made, for the Discharge of those Orders.

EDMUND TOWNSEND, *Town-Treasurer.*

For *SALE,*

THE HOUSE and STORES belonging to the Estate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceased, now improved by JACOB RICHARDSON.—For Terms, apply to the Subscribers;—who once more request all Persons, having Accounts open with said HAMMOND, to exhibit them for Settlement; and those who are any ways indebted to his Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to either of the Subscribers, Executors of his last will and Testament.

SAMUEL SANFORD,
CALEB LYNDON.

Newport, March 24, 1794.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I PHINEHAS KINYON, of Exeter, in the County of Washington, Yeoman, do hereby publish and declare, That a certain Indictment, obtained in my Name against THOMAS COTTERELL, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, at a Superior Court in the County of Washington, April Term, A. D. 1794, was prosecuted against him unjustly, maliciously, and without Foundation, at the Instance of certain evil-minded Persons, with Intent to injure the said Thomas, in his good Name and Reputation:——In Consideration whereof, I do hereby agree to pay and satisfy the said Thomas, for the Cost and Charges he has been at, on Account of said Prosecution;—and I do further declare that the above is done at my Request.

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, this Ninth Day of May, A. D. 1794.

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In Presence of JOHN FAXON.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Washington, deceased, immediately to come and settle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to settle and pay the Legacies:—And those that have any Demands against said Estate, are requested to present their Demands for Payment, to the Subscribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor.*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*